2: Dowson G-5 (1929-30) 1932 MH1 Iraq MH1

PART II.—EXISTING CONDITIONS. THE LAND AND THE LAND SURVEY

423 1. The conditions of land tenure throughout el 'Iraq may be described generally as in various stages of divorce from innumerable primitive practices, but still rarely wedded to law. These conditions vary so much not only from province to province, but from locality to locality and from community to community, that no picture of them can be presented which combines fidelity of detail with a comprehensive view. Those who are familiar with the variations, even within one province, will appreciate the extreme difficulty of focussing the whole kaleidoscopic panorama into one generally intelligible picture. And yet it is impossible to plan or proceed with any sober and reasoned national attack on the unhealthy situation prevailing, without some dependable general diagnosis of that situation.

Neither effort nor time has been spared to secure this indispensable foundation for land reform and it is believed that the general analysis of existing conditions is fundamentally reliable; but it must always be remembered that no generalised statement can faithfully reflect the multitudinous local variations which exist everywhere. This does not matter provided the broad outlines of the analysis are sound, its limitations are understood and the need for some latitude in the application of reform later is recognised.

2. Area and Distribution of Cultivated Land

● 128 2. The data needed to compile a general map of the country showing the distribution of the land by its physical situation and agricultural potentialities not being available in the Headquarter Offices of Government, an attempt was made to remedy this deficiency. In response to a request already mentioned the Provincial authorities compiled a diagrammatic map on a scale of 1:250,000 showing the distribution of the land in each Province (Liwa) in certain broad classes. The Irrigation Department gave invaluable assistance in collecting the information on which the classification was based in the southern liwas, and the Survey Department in the preparation of the maps and the extraction of areas. The Land Registry (*Dairet el Tapu*) spared no effort to contribute, so far as their records allowed, the location of registered holdings. The original map sheets were left for consultation in Baghdad. The broad results are illustrated in Plates I and II, so far as the smaller scale used therein permits. The areas of the different varieties of land shown are given in Table I.

The compilation was a much more difficult and laborious task than the final simplified results suggest. The greatest trouble was taken by all those who collaborated to ensure that the maps represented the facts as faithfully as the conditions permitted. But it will be appreciated that the details given must not be regarded as reliable. This is due to the impossibility of analysing and classifying the land surface of the whole country with any approach to accuracy either in the time, or on the basis of the unavoidably defective general map series, which was alone available for the purpose. But poor as the component detail must be expected to be, the broad conclusions represented on the maps and in the table should constitute a sufficiently reliable analysis of the character of the land surface of the country as a whole, for immediate purposes.

7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

The Mission's[1] report consists of two parts. The first part contains the major findings and recommendations of the Mission to which are attached appendices: one, listing the Mission's recommendations, one, sumarizing the Mission's suggestions for technical assistance; and a third on statistical organization. The second part consists of a series of monographs dealing with particular subjects. The first monograph is concerned with the basic factors and conditions in the economy of Iraq which the Mission has considered in framing its recommendations. The others set forth in greater detail the Mission's views on flood control, irrigation and drainage; agriculture and animal husbandry; industry; transport and communications; public health; education; and community planning and housing.

1 - [International Bank Mission to Iraq, 1951--Analyst]

35a Hooper and Field 8-5 (1934) 1937 MAI Iran MAI
Iraq MNH

USEFUL PLANTS AND DRUGS OF IRAN AND IRAQ

DAVID HOOPER

INTRODUCTION

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The material embodied in the present catalogue is the result of three collections made in Iran and Iraq during the past eight years. The first was made by Henry Field, leader of the Field Museum Anthropological Expedition to the Near East, 1934. These specimens were obtained mostly from the bazaars of Tehran, Isfahan, and Baghdad, while some were gathered in fields and gardens where medicinal plants were cultivated. Lists accompanied these plants, stating their vernacular names and local properties and uses. The second collection was made in 1933 by Captain P. Johnston-Saint, of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum in London; this consisted of 200 vegetable, animal, and mineral medicines from the markets of Putrus and Tehran.

The third collection was made by Dr. J. M. Cowan and Dr. C. D. Darlington in the spring of 1929 (*Kew Bulletin*, 1930, pp. 49–68). The drugs were all of vegetable origin and were found in the bazaars of Tehran, Hamadan, and Kermanshah.

The specimens of the first-named collection are specified in the catalogue under the name of "Field" followed by the number of the drug in the list. The numbers in the Field collection not followed by place names are from Tehran. Those followed by the letter A were obtained in Baghdad, Iraq. The specimens in the second collection are marked by "W.H.M.M." (Wellcome Historical Medical Museum) followed by the registered number. Those collected by Cowan and Darlington are distinguished by the letters "K.B." followed by a number referring to the page in the *Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information*, No. 6, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1931, pp. 299–344, where the drug is described.

An opportunity is thus given of studying crude drugs and comparing them with the names of those found in the ancient literature of Iran where materia medica has long been a special science. One of the first and most important of the Persian works on pharmacology is the "Kitabulabnyat an haqa 'iq-uladviyat," or "Book of the Foundations of the True Properties of the Remedies," written about A.D. 970 by the physician Abu Mansur, who during one of his journeys